AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PAST SPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES CURRENT TRENDS IN THE MANAGERIAL SET UP LEADING TO EXISTENT SPORTS PERFORMANCES IN THE COLLEGES OF DAKSHINA KANNADA AND UDUPI DISTRICTS

RESEARCH SYNOPSIS FOR FINAL SUBMISSION

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AUGUST 2022

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Education in modern society is totally different from that of the traditional society. Now education emphasizes on more schooling to master subjects and develop competent in specific areas of work whereas education on modern sense is to be interpreted as "an instrument for bringing about changes in the individual and the society, as an instrument for the development of human resources, and the development of the national resources"

The word "Physical" is often used to various bodily char characteristic such as physical strength, physical development, physical process, physical health and physical appearance. Physical education is said to take place when an individual plays a game, swims, marches, workout on the parallel bars, skates or performs in any one of the games of physical education activities that aid in the development and maintenance of his body

Physical education should include development exercises, rhythmic activities, sports and games, outing activities and group handing activities. All these have simple and advance forms. The simpler activities should be introduced in the early classes, the more advanced ones should be gradually provided as boys become more mature.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

The word sport in the title Sport and Physical Education denotes indoor and outdoor pastimes and games. The words physical education, indicate that physical activity develops the learner. The common denominator in sport and physical education is movement activities. What may not be understood from the combined terms is that the motor activities must be performed to develop skill full or artistic executions and also to develop the performer. Therefore, developmental motor performance (DMP) seems a better descriptive title for this educational field.[6] Sports are one form off motor activity used in DMP as our

exercise and dance. The purposes of DMP are to develop the latent motor potentials of students to adapt and control motor skills in physical space, time and force; and to perform skillfully in relation to and with others.

In 1978, the General Conference of UNESCO accepted the international charter of physical education and sport. Article I of this chapter laid down that, Every human being has the fundamental right of access to physical education and sport, which are essential for the full development of his personality. The freedom to develop physical, intellectual and moral powers through physical education and sport must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in the other aspects of social life.

PHYSCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

In India, physical education has a social obligation of pre paring the youth for work and society useful activities. It is now accepted as an integral part of education. The program of physical education is intended not only to achieve physical fitness but also to cater to the development of optimum organic health, emotional stability and social adaptability. It also helps to take proper decisions and develop skills that will enable a child to participate in various activities.

Play for the child. Sport for the youth and recreation for the adult has through the millennia, been and unalienable part of man's bio-socials activity. However, organized physical education is undoubtedly a recent phenomenon. Physical education and sports in India have a cheered carrier; on paper they are an integral part of education in practice are confined to a few blessed and privileged individuals.

At one time assertion was on the value of sport as a means of including desirable character traits revealed through games and out-door activities; then it was recommended as an important counter to anti-social tendencies generating in a society suffering from multifarious stress and strain-exploitation, unemployment, population explosion tec. Recently, physical education and

sports has taken on a more positive image in the form of the sports movement. In the trail of the positive aspects of the Olympism, has come the Goodwill Games, the Earth Run, the Health Run, the UNESCO International Charter, the study of Physical Education-Health Education –sport-Recreation Charter, the study of Physical Education-Health Education-Sport-Recreation courses introduced in the universities and a positive government intervention to help adapt to changing political and economic circumstances.

Historical Back-Ground of Selected Iconic Colleges:

St. Aloysius College, Mangalore

St Aloysius College is part of a global network of educational institutions managed by members of the Society of Jesus, a religious order that manages schools, colleges, and universities in more than 105 countries. St Aloysius College, founded in 1880, is proud of its 140-year heritage. The College has more than 6,500 students enrolled in various courses. Their students have excelled not only in academics but also in cultural, sports & games and many other fields of endeavour. The college has 300 mts track and has spaces for outdoor games. It had the best hockey ground in the 21st century a need arose to construct a building for Information Technology, resultantly the hockey play ground lost its existence. Eventually the tennis courts became only a memory. However, the loss of outdoor facility has been made good by bolstering the indoor facilities.

The support, encouragement of the Management the indomitable spirit and the invaluable services of the Physical Educations Directors and the Assistance Directors, the right sports culture on the campus have resulted in the college producing top order sports persons all these years.

SDM College, Ujire

SDM College, Ujire is an autonomous college under Mangalore University. Founded in 1966, the college offers Bachelors and Masters Programmes in a serene campus at the foothills of the Western Ghats in Karnataka (India). The college is a recognized centre for research programmes

of Mangalore University, Tumkur University and Kannada University, Hampi, Managed by SDM Educational Society, it is headed by the visionary, Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade, Dharmadhikari of Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala. The College Has the Distinction of producing top athlete in track and Cross-Country events, since the 1990's, the college has a dominating presence in the Mangalore University Inter Collegiate Women's Cross Country Championship and the college has won it 12 times. It shows the importance attached by in college for the promotion of women sports in the vicinity. In in decade 2000 the college has put up spectacular performance in as diverse areas as Ball badminton, Yoga, Volleyball, Handball, Kabbadi, Tennis and Softball. The sports ground has a 400 Mtrs. track and areas to play a wide variety of games, apart from an indoor stadium. The outstanding sports persons are accommodated in the sports hostel and there is a sports quota for college admission. The SDM Sports Club is very active and is always full of activities. There is also a sports advisory committee. The college has the distinction of producing athletes of national and international calibre. The college has been organizing district level, state level and inter collegiate sporting events. The sports advisory committee of the college is the decision-making body with regards to sports activities and the related, matters.

St. Philomena College, Puttur

St Philomena College was founded by Msgr. Antony Patrao who felt that a College in this part of the state would save the people of the inconvenience of moving to distant places for higher education. He set out to realize his dream and the mission was accomplished in the year 1958. The College is well known not only for its excellent record in the academic activities but also for the magnificent performance in the sports and games fields. It has an vast and well maintained 400 mtr track, sports fields for Hockey, Football, and Cricket, courts for Volleyball, Tennis, Kabaddi, Badminton, Basket Ball, Throw Ball and Kho-Kho. Facilities for the in-door games like Table Tennis, Chess and Carom are available in the Hostels. We have very good collection of sports and games equipment's that serve the need of the internal sports personnel as well as needy public.

Known as the cradle of weight lifting, SPC has given several weightlifters to the nation. Students of this college have held winner's trophies aloft in weightlifting in the international competitions. The college has an illustrious record in track and field events also. Since 1990 the college has a great record in kabbaddi championship a large number of its student athletes have represented Madras, Mysore and Mangalore Universities.

St. Agnes College, Mangalore

St Agnes College is a catholic Minority Institution which from its inception has imparted higher education to the women of South India. It has ever since proved to be a standard bearer of repute in the field. The institution has the distinction of producing women graduates who hold positions in different spheres as educators, scientists, chartered accountants, middle and higher-level management professionals and service professionals.

St Agnes college students are encouraged to use all the provided facilities and participate in physical education activities throughout the academic year. Through the sincere efforts of the Staff and Students and the Sports Association, sports has received due attention and a rightful place in the educational scenario of St. Agnes College. Sports and games are the index by which the prowess of the college is judged. The Department of Physical Education has played a vital role in elevating the standard of games and has achieved excellence in sports and games.

The number of students enrolling in sports activities has been on the increase every year. These students are regular for practice and, are dedicated and have achieved excellence in the sports field.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, founded in 1949 was the brainchild of the late Dr. T.M.A. Pai, the architect of modern Manipal. Located in the sylvan terrain of Sagri, close to Manipal-International centre for education,

this institution is a premier Arts, Science and Commerce College in the district. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi enjoyed iconic status in the field of sports in the early 1990s. The college was a front runner in Athletics and Volleyball in those days. The women Volleyball players were selected for the selection camps to form Indian Volleyball team, women, latest the college had a moderate success in Cricket, Table Tennis, Chess and Swimming. In the recent years, the College has not realized spectacular success in the field of sports and games.

The sports infrastructure of the college included a 400 mts. Track, grounds to play Cricket, Volleyball, Throwball, Ball badminton and Badminton. The College hosted state level seminar on Yoga and organized several inter collegiate tournaments. Athletes from the college represented Mangalore University in different event.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study will be an investigation into the past sports administrative practices, current trends in the managerial set up leading to existent sports performances in the colleges of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the past sports administrative practices of the selected colleges.
2. To know the current performances and facilities and predict the future trends in the field of sports.
3. To understand the reasons for the past performances and to compare the present performances and interpret reasons for the same.
4. To know the utilization of available facilities in college by the students.
5. To suggest way and means to improve the performance of Physical Directors and the sports performance off colleges.

DELIMITATIONS

1. The study is delimitated to the five collegs of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts.
2. The study is delimited to the analysis of human resources, sports facility and infrastructure, performance, financial outlay.

LIMITATIONS

The following limitations were faced in the study.

1. No such investigation has been carried out in Dakshina Kannada District for a comparative analysis. This lack of adequate data from previous studies might prove to be a barrier for effective data collection.
2. The study is limited to the examination and analysis of the conditions and factors such as personnel, facilities, infrastructure, programmes conducted, performance and participation of the students that exist in the colleges and which are instrumental to the success of sports programmes and sports promotion in the colleges.
3. The study is limited to the replies given by the respondents and the information contained in the records. Since the study covers 20 years of performance related trends, the records maintained by the colleges will bear a significant influence in the interpretation of data. Therefore, the analysis might get affected due to lack of maintenance of records if any.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Aloysius College.

Hypothesis 2: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of SDM College.

Hypothesis 3: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St Philomena College.

Hypothesis 4: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Agnes College.

Hypothesis 5: There will be significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of MGM College.

Hypothesis 6: There will be a significant difference in the Human Resource Employment among five colleges

Hypothesis 7: There will be a significant difference in expenditure among five colleges

Hypothesis 8: There will be a significant difference in Indoor facilities among five colleges

Hypothesis 9: There will be a significant difference in Outdoor facilities among five colleges

Hypothesis 10: There will be a significant difference in the total performance among five colleges based on Inter- Collegiate, Inter- University, state, National and International levels.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

. In India, the students participate in physical activities either to get recreation, or to qualify for teams of colleges, universities and such other teams connected with collegiate sports. Physical Education in colleges in India is synonymous with sports. The persons employed to tend to physical education and sports in colleges are called either physical education directors, physical education instructors, physical cultural instructors, lecturers in physical education and so on. Therefore, physical education in India, predominantly takes on the form of competitive sports, with only a few participating in activities to derive recreation. Though there have been very few studies done in India, on physical education and sports in colleges and allied topics, there have been quite a few such studies done outside India.

Increasing demands of today's society and changing emphases, trends and ever-expanding programs in health, physical education, recreation and athletics have recently caused professional education to become concerned about their ability to obtain adequate functional facilities. The complexity of achieving this goal in the absence of efficient planning steps, in a readily unusable form, along with personal interest as a health, physical education, recreation and athletics facility planning consultant led to the development of this study, by **Marvin Gans (1972).**

Henry Evans White (1992)the purpose of this study was to determine the professional preparation of athletic coaches in higher education at selected colleges and universities in eastern North Carolina. Athletic coaches involved in this study were from 20 colleges belonging to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Divisions I, II, and III, and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. The questionnaire used in this study was the "Professional Preparation of Athletic Coaches in Higher Education."

Patricia Ann Zezula (1981) The purpose of the study was to investigate and report the relationship of intercollegiate sport participation to personal and professional benefits as perceived by selected graduates of Huntington College.

Layton Shoemaker (1980) did a study to assess the current practices used to manage and control intercollegiate athletic programs in selected Christian colleges in the Middle Atlantic and North-eastern United States Procedures. A survey instrument dealing with athletic management policies, practices, and procedures, was developed, using ideas from previous studies of a similar nature.

Mary Guy Beaver (2000), conducted a Survey of Physical Education Programs in the Community Colleges of North Carolina was a study done during the 1996-1997 academic school year. All fifty-eight community colleges in the state were sent a thirty-three-item questionnaire that was divided into seven areas. The areas investigated were: characteristics of the institution, physical education faculty, physical education curriculum (service/activity classes), physical education service/activity program evaluation procedures, articulation: transfer between colleges, professional physical education program, and facilities.

David John Kelley (2002) examined demographic characteristics of interscholastic athletic directors.

McCaffrey (2007) wrote about the Josephson Institute's report, referring to it as an important reason why athletics should not receive additional funding in New York's public schools. He was of the opinion that school sports existed with the aim of "Anything-goes win-at-all-costs" (McCaffrey 2007, E3). McCaffrey argued that interscholastic sports partially responsible for students cheating, lying, degrading others, and indulging in drugs, and also claimed that athletics was not connected to academics.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

The present study ventures to investigate the past sports administrative practices, current trends in the managerial set up which might have influenced the sports performances of leading colleges and the trends in sports performance parameters which have been followed for the past thirty hears in the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. For this the researcher has selected 5 iconic colleges from Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts.

Collection of Data

The data are collected from selected five iconic colleges of Mangalore University from Dakshin Kannada and Udupi districts. The following tools and procedures were followed to extract the required data.

1. Interview –Personal and telephonic interviews were conducted with the past physical education directors, alumni sports persons of the colleges, present and past principals and administrators of the colleges and sportspersons of the colleges.
2. Questionnaire – A self-framed questionnaire was used to collect the data regarding information about the colleges, infrastructure and development, finance and budgeting, programme conducted and human resource utilized. The data were collected by using all the above said tools and it was recorded.
3. Observation: The investigator personally visited colleges, extracted old records maintained in the colleges, inspected present facilities, inspected primary and secondary sources such as college magazines, paper cuttings etc.
4. Nature and Sources of Data: The present study used both primary and secondary data to achieve research objectives.

Criteria of selection

The following criteria was used to selected the colleges for the study:

1. The colleges had to be at least 40 years old.
2. The colleges had to be in the top five performing colleges in the Mangalore University Inter collegiate programme.
3. The colleges had to be traditional colleges offering programmes in all the faculties that is Arts, Commerce and Science.
4. The colleges had to have a student population of at least 1000 in the first five years of the study.

Thus, the colleges selected for study were:

1. St. Aloysius College, Mangalore
2. SDM College, Ujire
3. St. Philomena College, Puttur
4. St. Agnes College, Mangalore
5. MGM College, Udupi

Period of the Study:1990-2009

Variables of Study

The colleges were analysed based on the information gathered pertaining to the following variables.

1. Employment of Human Resources

2. Income and Expenditure

3. Sports Infrastructure – Indoor and Outdoor

4. Performance

5. Programmes Conducted

Sports programmes conducted in a college also influences sports performances from a college. Therefore, sports programmes in the form of intra-murals, inter collegiate, inter university, state and national tournaments, sports seminars and workshops was collected and analysed based on the following criteria:

Tools for Analysis:

The data collected and tabulated, and was analysed using SPSS 20 software. The data was presented and analysed through descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, ANOVA and Post-hoc tests. The correlation and significance were tested at 5% level of significance (95% confidence level).

CHAPTER – IV
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The present research includes the sport activities of selected iconic colleges of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District regarding the history of sports activities, the sports policies and administrative practices, the present situation in the sports activities, the sports policies and administrative practices, the present situation in the sports activities and also the plans for the future. The data analysed is presented in this chapter.

I DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile of five icon colleges of Mangalore University, is shown in table 1.

Table 1

Demographic Profile

Sl No.	Name of the College	Year of estd.	Type of education	Location	Student Strength		
					Men	Women	Total
1	St Aloysius College, Mangalore	1880	Co education	Urban	1383	695	2078
2	S.D.M. College, Ujire	1966	Co education	Rural	459	504	963
3	St Philomena College, Puttur	1958	Co education	Urban	418	446	864
4	St Agnes College, Mangalore	1921	Women's	Urban	---	1462	1462
5	M.G.M. College, Udupi	1949	Co education	Urban	342	638	980

II EMPLOYMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Table 2 and figure 1 shows the employment of human resources in five colleges. It shows that the hghest avearge number of persons in SDM colege (7.15) followed by St. Aloysius college (7), St. Agnes college (5.75) MGM College (5.35) and St. Philomena College (3.65).

Table 2

Employment of Human Resources

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Mean	7	7.15	3.65	5.75	5.35

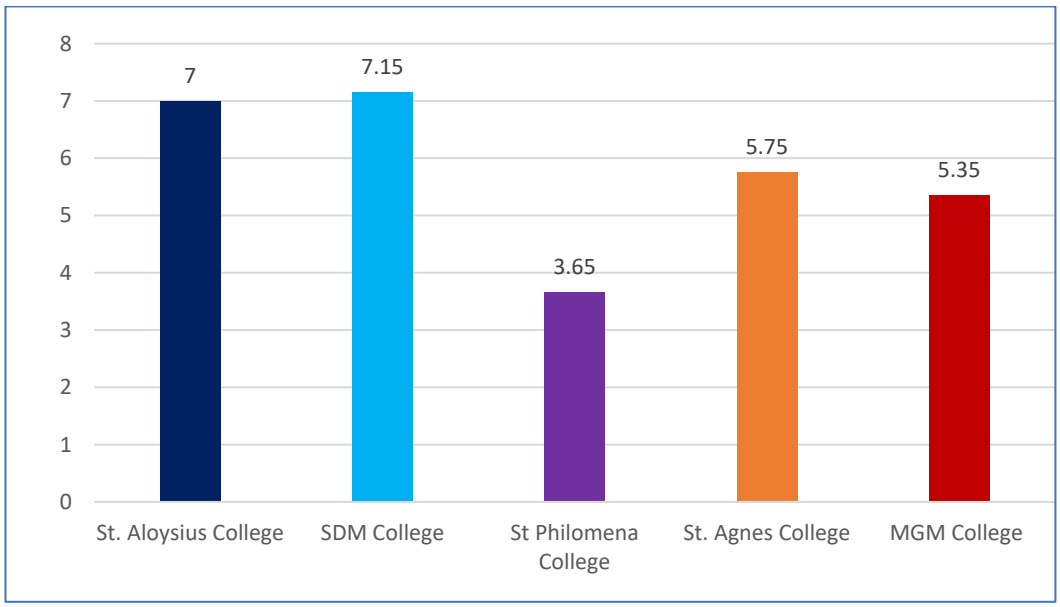

Figure 1 Average Employment of Human Resources

III INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Table 3 displays the income generated for sports purposes from various sources such as sports fees collected from students, management contribution,

sponsors and donations, UGC grants etc. Figure 2 also shows the data in graphical form. This would indicate the trend of income generated for sports purposes through the twenty years of study.

The highest average income generated by SDM college, Ujire (Rs.2, 56,435) followed by St. Aloysius College (Rs. 1,58530), MGM College (Rs. 95,815) and St. Philomena College (Rs. 80,160). And St. Agnes (Rs. 72,249).

Table 3

Generation of Income

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College,	St. Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Mean	158530	256435	80610	72249	95815

Note. The values are displayed for five colleges and are expressed in Rupees

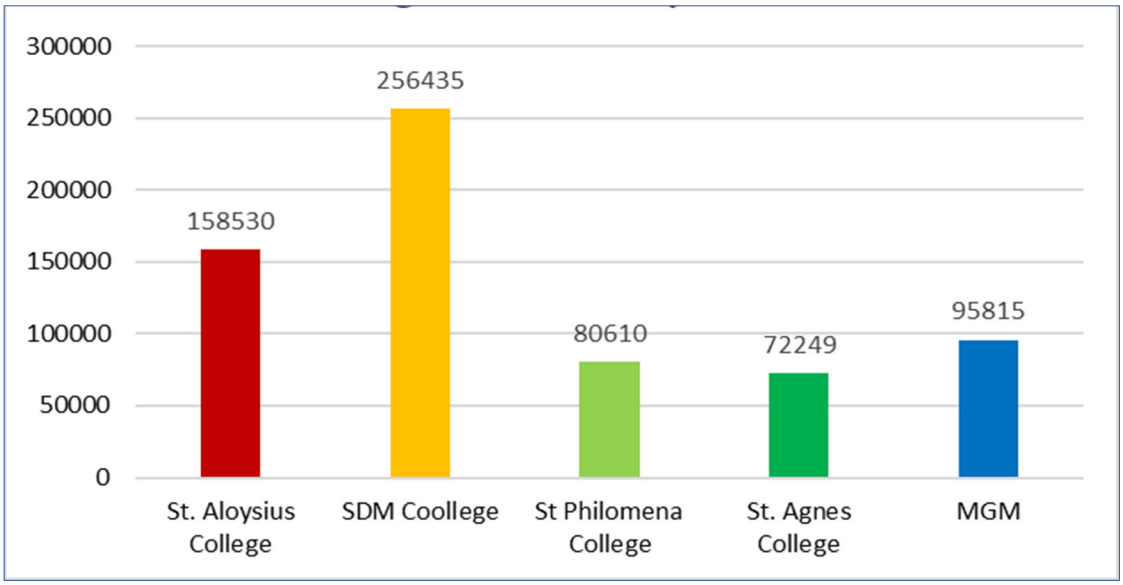

Figure 2 Average Generation of Income

The annual expenditure incurred by the colleges is indicated in table 4 and figure 3. The highest average expenditure incurred by SDM College Ujire (Rs.2,69,744) followed by St. Aloysius College (Rs.1,58374), MGM College

(Rs. 95,177) and St. Philomena College (Rs. 80,652) and St. Agnes College (Rs.72,239).

Table 4

Annual Expenditure

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College,	St. Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Avg.	158374	269744	80652	72239	95177

Note. The values are displayed for five colleges and are expressed in Rupees

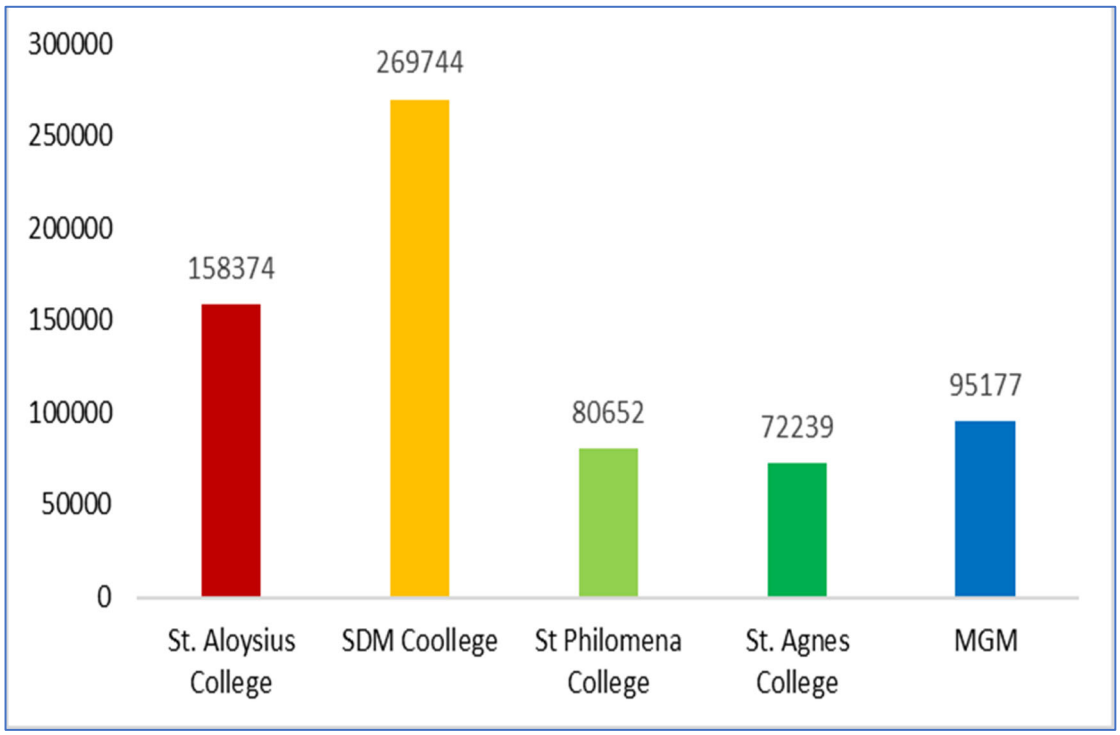

Figure 3 Average Annual Expenditure

IV INFRASTRUCTURE

Sports infrastructure represents the core part of a sports programme in the college. Table 5 and figure 4 the indoor sports facilities available in the colleges.

The average Indoor sports facilities is in St. Aloysius College (37.25 points), followed by SDM College Ujire (28.25 points) St. Agnes (24.75 points) MGM College (23.75 points) and St. Philomena College (21.50 points). Based on a score of SDM College, St. Philomena College, St. Agnes College, and MGM College from 1990 to 1994 and 2000 to 2009, St. Aloysius College has the best Indoor Infrastructural Facilities.

Table 5

Indoor Infrastructure

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Avg.	37.25	28.25	21.50	24.75	23.75

Note. The performance is indicated for five colleges and expressed in derived points.

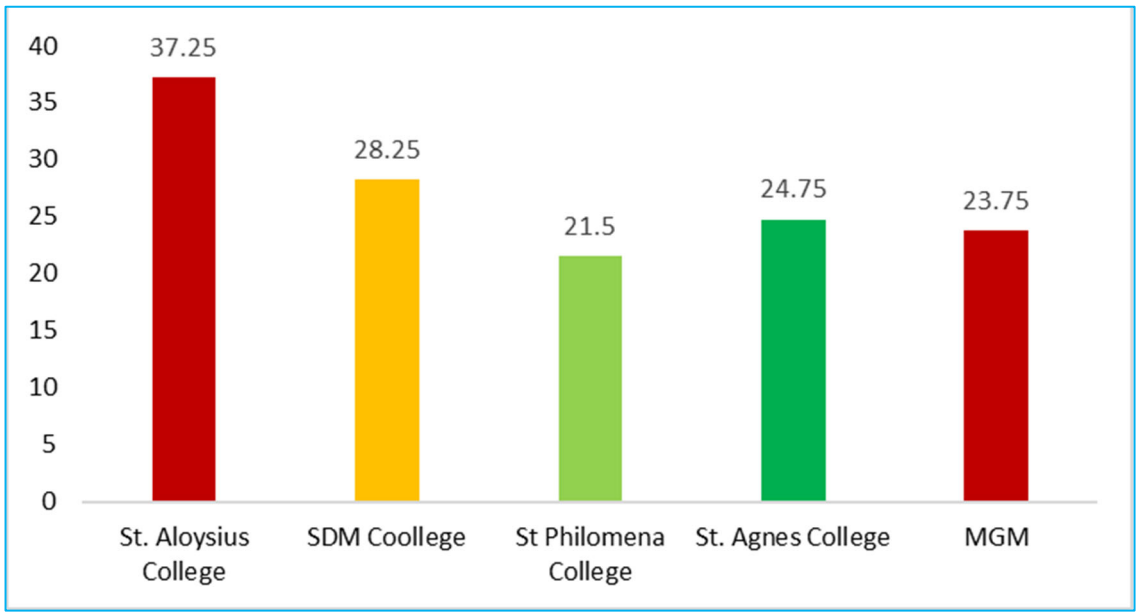

Figure 4 Indoor Infrastructure

Table 6 and figure 5 show the average Outdoor sports infrastructure. SDM College, Ujire scores the highest (91 points) followed by St. Aloysius College (74 points), St. Philomena College (82 points) MGM College (67 points) and St. Agnes (47 points). Based on a score of SDM College, St. Philomena College, St. Agnes College, and MGM College from 1990 to 1998, St. Aloysius College has the best outdoor Infrastructural Facilities. Based on the score, SDM College has the best infrastructural facilities among the four colleges from 1999 to 2009. Because of highest outdoor facilities SDM College well performed in outdoor games n comparison with other 4 colleges. According to this study, St. Agnes College had extremely low infrastructural facilities from 1990 to 2001, however after that they built additional outdoor facilities to accommodate outdoor sports.

Table 6

Outdoor Infrastructure

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Avg.	74	91	82	47	67

Note. The performance is indicated for five colleges and expressed in derived points.

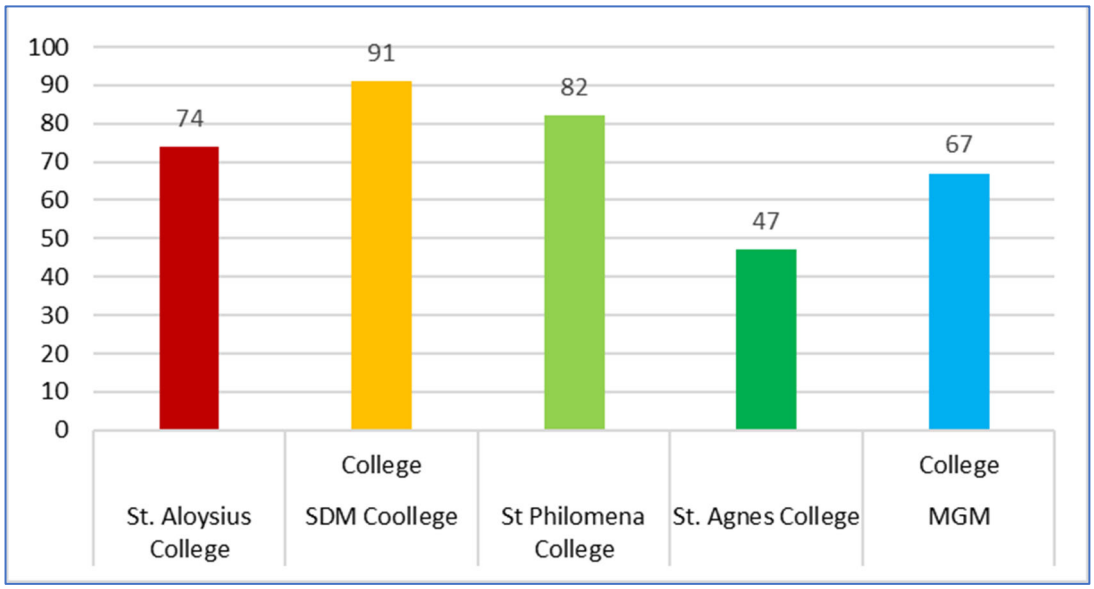

Figure 5 Outdoor Infrastructure

V PERFORMANCE

Individual Event Performance in Men Section

Table 7 depicts the average performance of men in individual events at various levels of participation. St. Aloysius College outperformed the other four institutions in Inter-Collegiate competition in 1990,1991,1992,1993, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. SDM College has been consistent throughout the years, while St. Philomena college has reduced its performance in the last few years of the study. MGM college has been showing poor performances throughout the study.

Table 7

Performance of men in individual events at intercollegiate level

Level of Performance	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	MGM College
Inter-collegiate	145	76	168	18
Inter-University	13	15	15	00
State	32	52	30	23
National	56	25	14	08

Note. The performance is indicated for four colleges and expressed in derived points.

At the university level the highest average performance is given by SDM College and St. Philomena (15 Points) followed by St. Aloysius College (13 Points) while MGM College has performed negligibly.

At the state level, SDM college (52 Points) performed well in the competition when compared St. Aloysius College (32), St. Philomena College (30) and MGM (23 Points).

At the national level, St. Aloysius College (56 Points) performed well when compared to SDM college (25), St. Philomena College (14) and MGM college (08 Points).

Figure 6 shows the side-by-side comparison of performances of colleges in the men section in individual events.

Overall, when the colleges are compared for consolidated performance at all levels (Figure 7) it can be noticed that St. Aloysius College and St. Philomena College perform the highest and are not separated by much. SAC, SPC and SDM have shown great rivalry during this period and this is confirmed in the performance statistics. MGM though being one of the oldest colleges, has done well initially but failed in the later years the reasons for which are indicated in infrastructural and other facilities.

Since St. Agnes college has only women students, they are not represented in the men section.

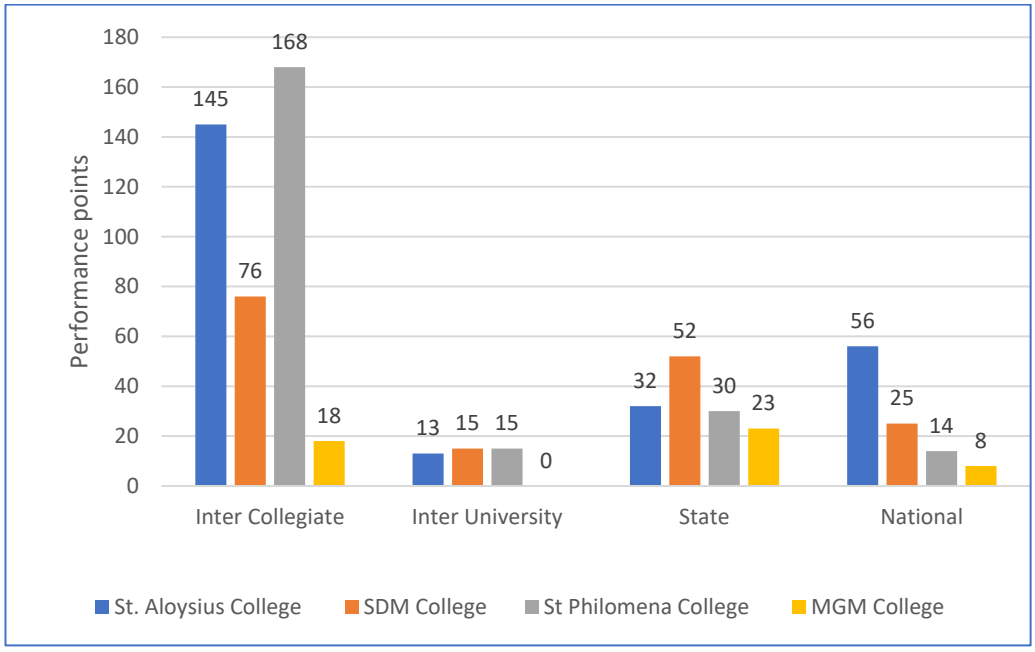

Figure 6 Performance of men in individual events at various levels

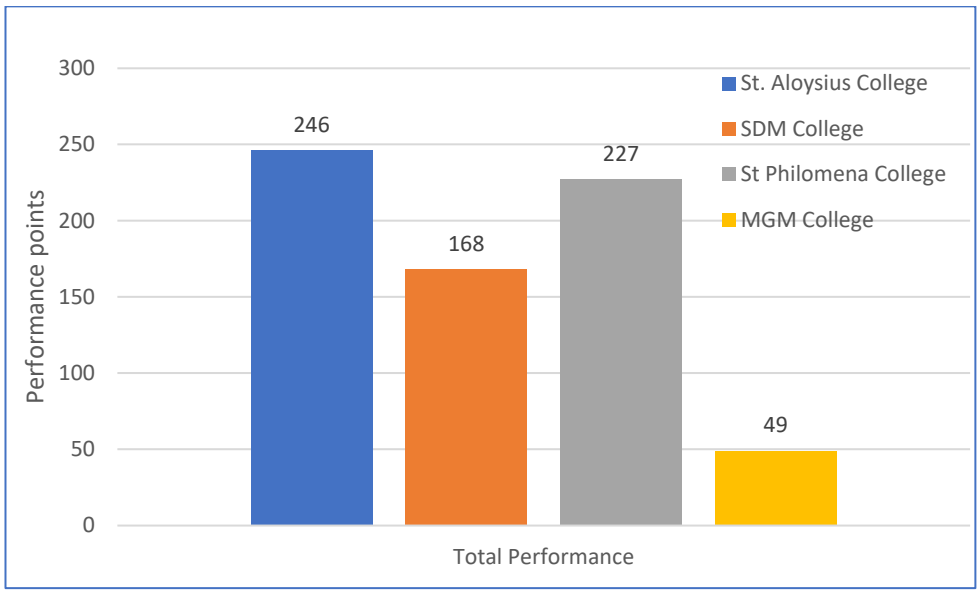

Figure 7 Total performance of men in individual events at various levels

Individual Event Performance in Women Section

Table 8 shows the average performance of women in individual events at various levels of participation. SDM College, Ujire (105 pts) performed well in the Inter Collegiate competitions and is far ahead of St. Aloysius college (35 pts.), St. Philomena College (27 points), St Agnes (19 points) and MGM (17 Points).

Table 8

Performance of women in individual events at intercollegiate level

Level of Performance	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Inter-collegiate	35	105	27	19	17
Inter- University	04	15	01	07	01
State	03	53	00	04	05
National	02	23	00	01	03

Note. The performance is indicated for five colleges and expressed in derived points.

At the inter university level SDM College, Ujire (15 Points) has far outperformed all the colleges followed by St. Agnes college, Mangalore (7 points), St. Aloysius College (04 pts), St. Philomena college and MGM (01 point each).

SDM College (53 Points) performed well in the State level competition when compared to MGM College (5 points). St. Agnes (4 points). St Aloysius College (3 points) and no performance by St. Philomena College.

Predictably, SDM College (23 Points) performed well in the national level competitions when compared to MGM College (3 points), St. Aloysius College (2 points), followed by St. Agnes (1 point) and no performance by St. Philomena College.

When comparing the total performance (Figures 8 and 9) it can be observed that SDM College outperforms greatly while SAC, SPC and St. Agnes college have performed equally. MGM college lags behind all others in the women section also.

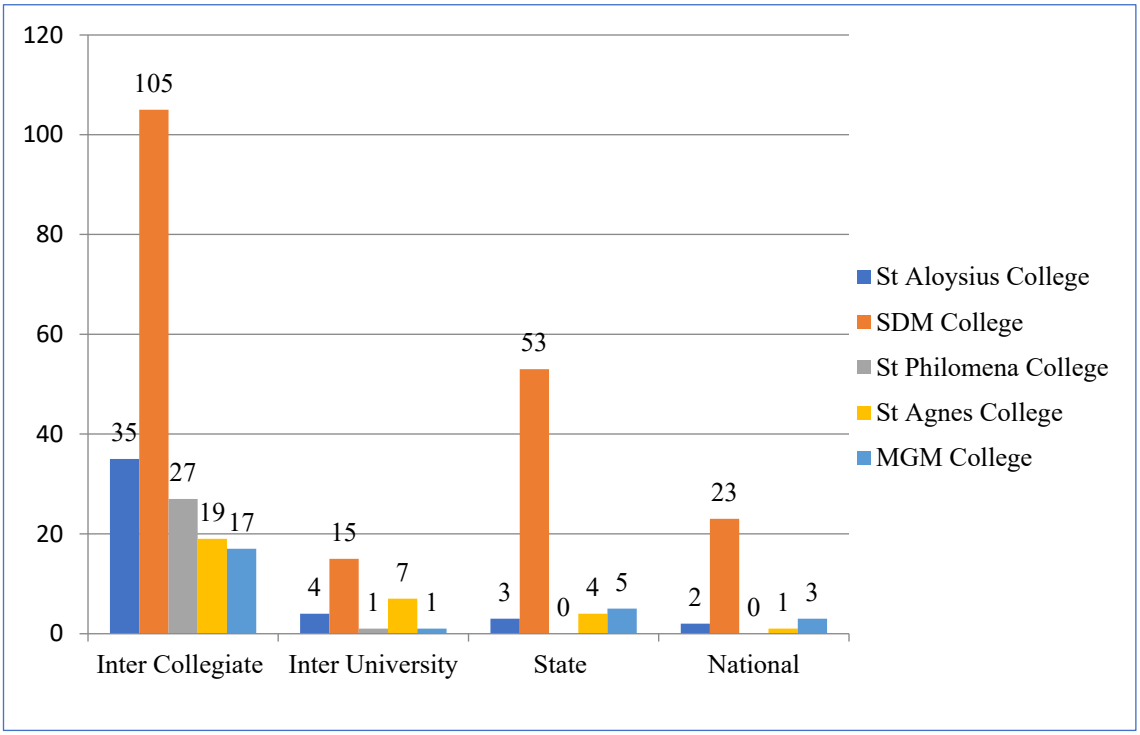

Figure 8 Performance of women in individual events at various levels

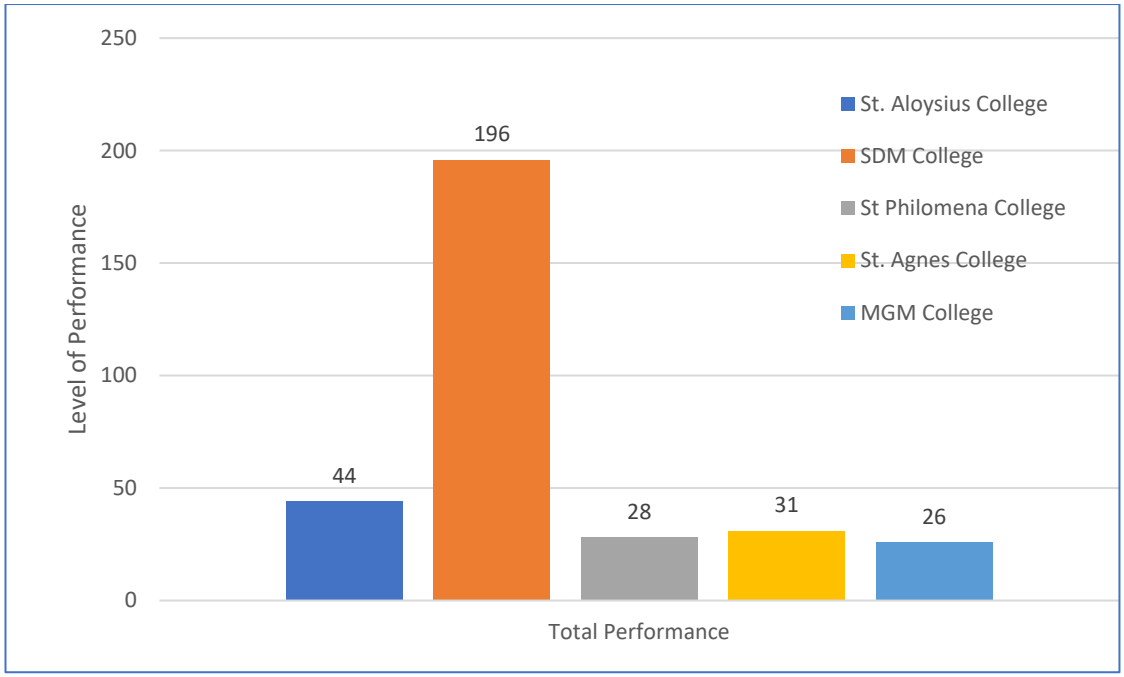

Figure 9 Overall performance of women in individual events at various levels

Team Event Performance in Men Section

The average performance of men in Team events at various levels is displayed in Table 9. St. Aloysius College (111 points) performed well when compared to SDM College (60 points), St. Philomena College (46 points) and MGM college (19 points) at the inter-collegiate level.

Table 9

Performance of men in team events at intercollegiate level

Level of Performance	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	MGM College
Inter-collegiate	111	60	46	19
Inter- University	150	32	57	16
State	150	32	57	16
National	22	01	10	02

Note. The performance is indicated for four colleges and expressed in derived points.

St. Aloysius College (150 Points) understandably excels in the inter-university performances as a fallout of its excellence in inter-collegiate performances. St. Philomena College (57 points), SDM college (32 points) and MGM college (16 points). St. Philomena college has succeeded in getting more of its players into the Mangalore University teams resulting them surpassing SDM college in interuniversity points.

At the State level, St. Aloysius College (22 Points) performed well followed by St. Philomena College (10 points), MGM, college (02 Points) and SDM College (1 point). From 1990 to 2009, St. Aloysius College had a consistent level of involvement in State level competition as a team.

At the national level. St. Aloysius College (Avg. 04 Points) performed when compared to St. Philomena College (Avg. 02) MGM (Avg. 01 Point) and no performance by SDM college. When compared to the other four colleges, St. Aloysius College participated in national level competitions as a team in 1992, 2001, and 2004. In the years 1996, 1997, 2004, 2005, 2008, and 2009, Philomena College had a presence at the national level. SDM College does not have a team that competes at the national level. MGM College was just a participant in the year 1995.

Figures 10 and 11 depict the performance of all the colleges at all levels and the combined overall performance. It gives a clear indication about the dominance of St. Aloysius college in the men team events at all levels.

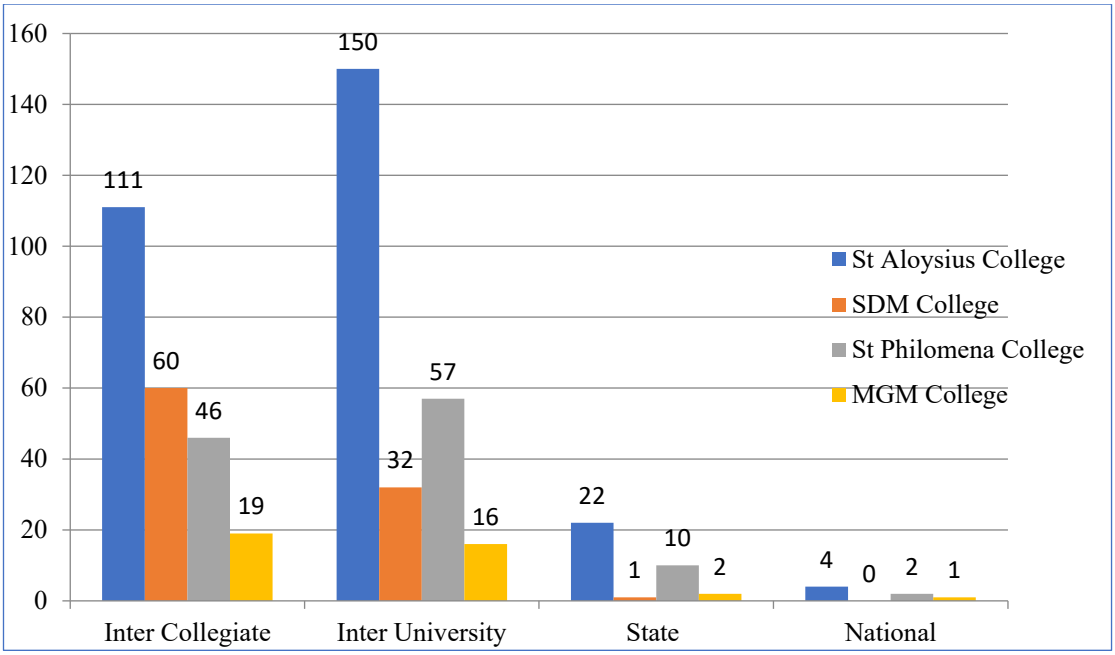

Figure 10 Average performance of men in team events at various levels

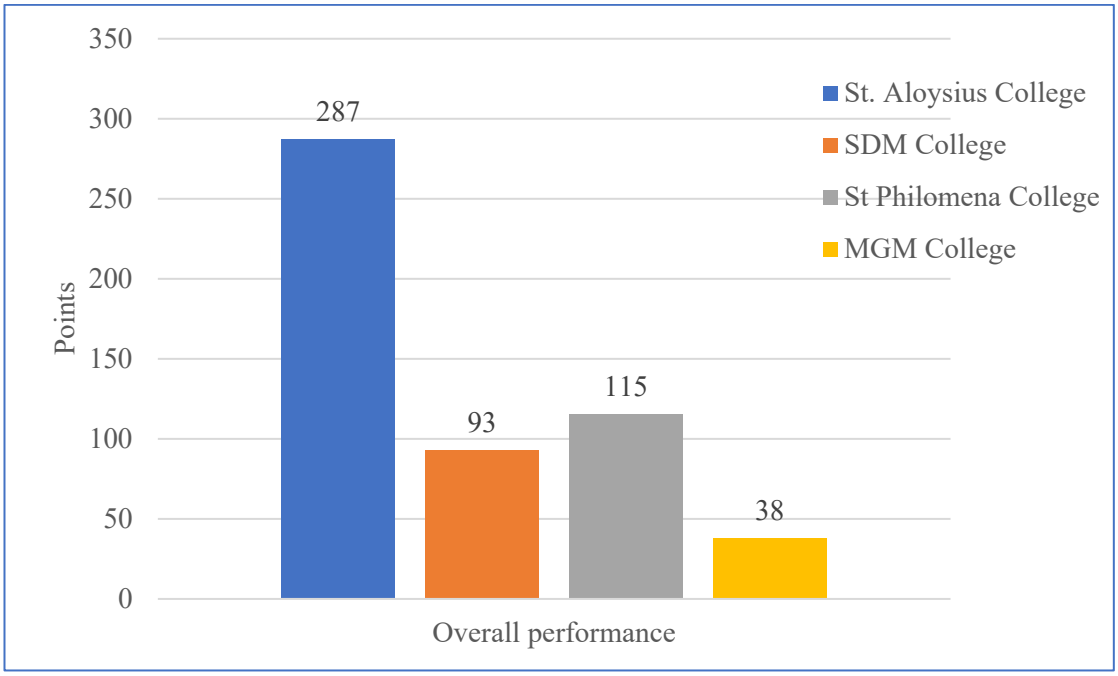

Figure 11 Overall performance of men in team events at various levels

Team Event Performance in Women Section

Tables 10 displays the performances of the five icon colleges in the women section team events at all levels of participation.

Table 10

Performance of women in team events at intercollegiate level

Level of Performance	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Inter-collegiate	28	69	07	55	10
Inter- University	10	57	08	50	06
State	01	22	02	55	3
National	01	08	01	02	02
International	0	1	0	0	0

Note. The performance is indicated for five colleges and expressed in derived points.

At the inter-collegiate level SDM College (69 Points) ranks first followed by St. Agnes college (55 Points), St. Aloysius College (28 points), MGM College (10 points) and St. Philomena College (7 points).

At the inter-university level SDM College (57 Points) performed well when compared to St. Agnes College (50 points), St. Aloysius College (10 points), St. Philomena college (8 points) and MGM College (6 points).

At the state level St. Agnes college (55 points) outscored SDM college (22 points) followed by MGM college (3 points), St Philomena College (2 points) and St. Aloysius College (1 point).

At the national level SDM College scores 08 points followed by St. Agnes and MGM College (2 Points each), St. Aloysius College and St. Philomena College (1 point each). At the International level there is a lone participant from SDM college while there are none from the other colleges.

Figures 12 and 13 depict the side-by-side comparison of college performance of women in team events at different levels and their consolidated performance at all levels. St. Agnes scores over SDM college in the total score due to poor performance of the latter in the state level.

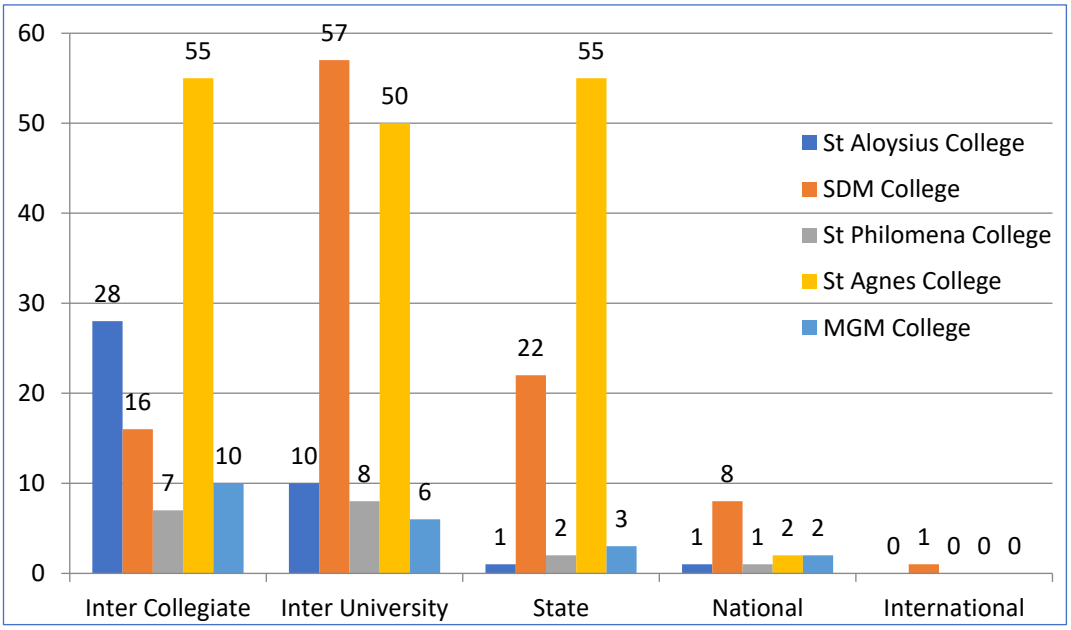

Figure 12 Average performance of women in team events at various levels

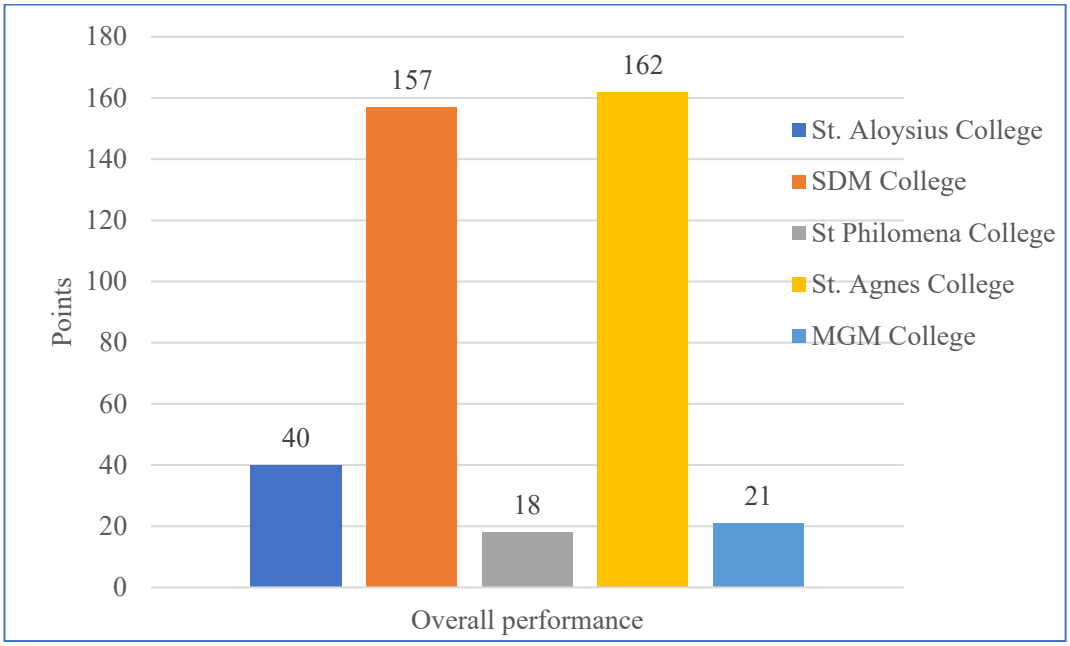

Figure 13 Overall performances of women in team events at various levels

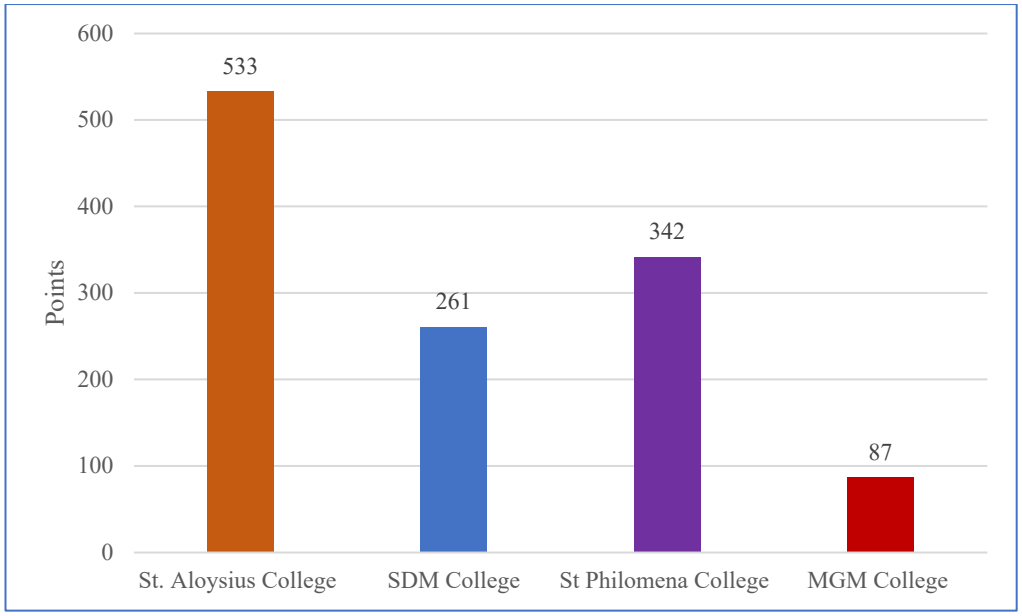

Figure 14 Overall comparison of sports performance in men's section

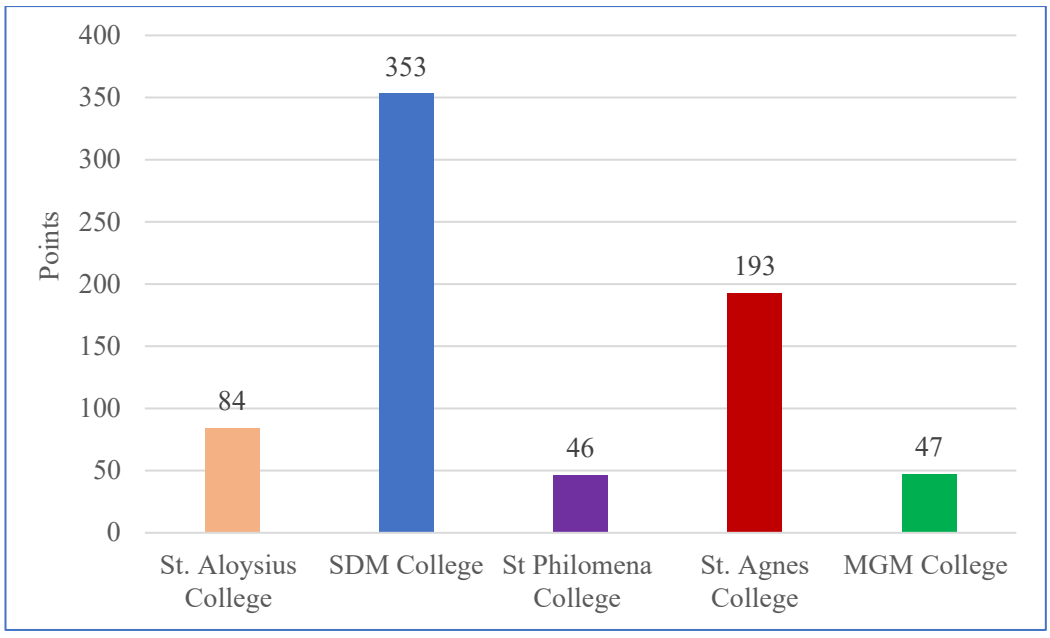

Figure 15 Overall comparison of sports performance in women section

Figures 14 and 15 show the total performances (individual and team combined) in the men and women section respectively. Based on above analysis St. Aloysius College has shown remarkable performance (533 points), followed

by St. Philomena College (342 points), SDM College (261 points) and MGM College (87 points).

In the women section as already indicated in the previous tables SDM College Ujire secures the highest performance points (353 points), followed by St. Agnes College (193 points), St. Aloysius college (84 points) and St. Philomena College, Puttur (47 points).

VI PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED

Table 11 and figure 16 indicate the average number of programmes conducted by the colleges each year during the years of the study. St. Aloysius college has the highest average (7) followed by SDM College (4), St. Philomena College (3) St. Agnes college and MGM College (1 each).

Table 11 *Programmes Conducted*

Year	St. Aloysius College	SDM College	St. Philomena College	St. Agnes College	MGM College
Avg.	7	4	3	1	1

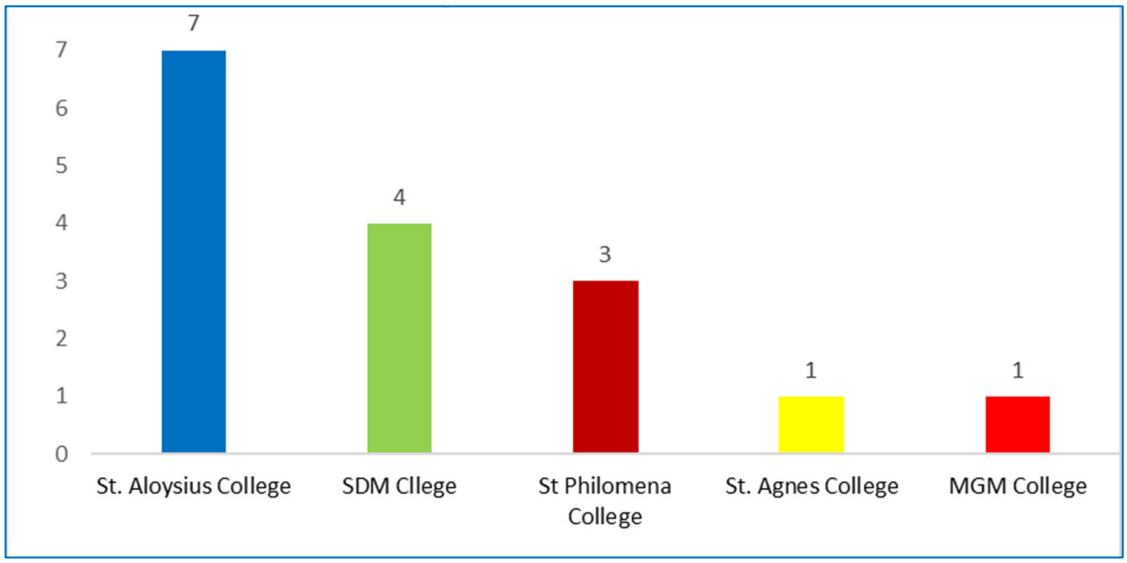

Figure 16 Programmes Conducted

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS 1

H_1: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Aloysius College

H_0: There will be no significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Aloysius College

Table 12

Correlation between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Aloysius College

Variables		Expenditure	Performance	Employees	Indoor	Outdoor
Expenditure	Pearson Correlation	1	.236	.238	.959**	-.818**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.316	.313	.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Performance	Pearson Correlation	.236	1	-.005	.364	-.357
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.316		.984	.115	.122
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.238	-.005	1	.155	.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.313	.984		.515	.904
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Indoor	Pearson Correlation	.959**	.364	.155	1	-.818**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.115	.515		.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Outdoor	Pearson Correlation	-.818**	-.357	.029	-.818**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.122	.904	.000	
	N	20	20	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

In St. Aloysius college, the variables Expenditure, Performance, Employees and Indoor facilities are positively correlated whereas outdoor facilities are negatively correlated with performance, expenditure and indoor facilities. This indicates that outdoor facilities are not developed to the extent of

increase in other variables. Another thing to be noted is that outdoor facilities are actually reduced during the course of these twenty years (table 12).

Therefore, H_0 is partially rejected and H_1 is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 2

H_1: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of SDM College.

H_0: There will be no significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of SDM College.

Table 13

Correlation between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of SDM College.

Variables	Statistics	Expenditure	Performance	Employees	Indoor	Outdoor
Expenditure	Pearson Correlation	1	.699**	.870**	.516*	.834**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.000	.020	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Performance	Pearson Correlation	.699**	1	.902**	.530*	.853**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.000	.016	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.870**	.902**	1	.617**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.004	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Indoor	Pearson Correlation	.516*	.530*	.617**	1	.693**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	.016	.004		.001
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Outdoor	Pearson Correlation	.834**	.853**	.949**	.693**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.001	
	N	20	20	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In the case of SDM College, Ujire all the variables are highly positively correlated. This indicates that SDM College Ujire has been consistently

improving all the factors and this trend has been indicated in table 4.30. Expenditure has been increased which has resulted in an increase in all other factors, therefore we can assume that this expenditure has been incurred on facilities, appointing employees and this has shown its positive influence on performance (table 13).

Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 3

H_1: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St Philomena College.

H_0: There will be no significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St Philomena College.

Table 14

Correlation between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Philomena College

		Expenditure	Performance	Employees	Indoor	Outdoor
Expenditure	Pearson Correlation	1	-.454*	.181	.731**	-.012
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.044	.445	.000	.961
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Performance	Pearson Correlation	-.454*	1	.532*	-.074	.559*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044		.016	.756	.010
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.181	.532*	1	.424	.677**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.445	.016		.062	.001
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Indoor	Pearson Correlation	.731**	-.074	.424	1	.414
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.756	.062		.070
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Outdoor	Pearson Correlation	-.012	.559*	.677**	.414	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.961	.010	.001	.070	
	N	20	20	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

There is a mixed relationship of all the factors in the case of St. Philomena College. There is positive correlation between expenditure, outdoor facilities and employees while indoor facilities and performance does not correlate with expenditure and indoor facilities. This could indicate that development of indoor facilities is neglected and performance mainly depends on outdoor facilities. It can be assumed that though expenditure is incurred sufficiently on developing indoor facilities, they do not have sufficient impact on performance (table 14).

Therefore, H_0 is partially rejected and H_1 is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 4

H_1: There will be a significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Agnes College

H_0: There will be no significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St. Agnes College

Table 15

Correlation between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of St Agnes College

		Expenditure	Performance	Employees	Indoor	Outdoor
Expenditure	Pearson Correlation	1	.035	.858**	.720**	.288
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.883	.000	.000	.218
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Performance	Pearson Correlation	.035	1	-.238	.394	.709**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.883		.313	.086	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.858**	-.238	1	.471*	-.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.313		.036	.763
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Indoor	Pearson Correlation	.720**	.394	.471*	1	.797**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.086	.036		.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Outdoor	Pearson Correlation	.288	.709**	-.072	.797**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.218	.000	.763	.000	
	N	20	20	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In the case of St. Agnes College there is a positive correlation among all the factors. There is highly significant correlation between expenditure, employees and indoor facilities. As noticed in the findings of individual colleges, though there is correlation, the amount of expenditure is meagre relating to insufficient facilities. Still, funds are allocated for these facilities (table 15).

Therefore, H_0 is partially rejected and H_1 is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 5

H_1: There will be significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of MGM College

H_0: There will be no significant relationship between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of MGM College

Table 16

Correlation between Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Indoor and Outdoor facilities of MGM College.

		Expenditure	Performance	Employees	Indoor	Outdoor
Expenditure	Pearson Correlation	1	-.304	.551*	.269	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.193	.012	.251	.990
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Performance	Pearson Correlation	-.304	1	-.503*	.078	-.259
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.193		.024	.742	.269
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.551*	-.503*	1	.378	.235
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.024		.100	.319
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Indoor	Pearson Correlation	.269	.078	.378	1	-.165
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.251	.742	.100		.488
	N	20	20	20	20	20
Outdoor	Pearson Correlation	-.003	-.259	.235	-.165	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.990	.269	.319	.488	
	N	20	20	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Similar to St. Agnes College, in MGM College, Udupi also there is positive correlation between expenditure, employees and indoor facilities and they negatively correlate with outdoor facilities and performance. This may indicate that expenditure is incurred to develop indoor facilities and employee maintenance, but the outdoor facilities and performance do no extend to the required levels. This is indicated in the performance and outdoor facilities which have stagnated in the latter years of the study (table 16).

Therefore, H_0 is partially rejected and H_1 is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 6

H_1: There will be a significant difference in the Human Resource Employment among five colleges

H_0: There will be no significant difference in the Human Resource Employment among five colleges

Table 17

ANOVA summary of Human Resource employment

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	161.76	4	40.44	35.117	5.53E-18	2.467494
Within Groups	109.4	95	1.151579			
Total	271.16	99				

From the above table 17 it is clear that F-value was found to be 35.117 which was significant at F crit value 2.468 (2- tailed) with df =4. This F-value

was greater than the F crit value thus, the F-value was significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the total human resource of 5 colleges did differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance with respect to total number of employees.

So, the null hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference of total employees among 5 colleges" was rejected at 0.05 level of significance and alternative hypothesis accepted. This indicates that there is a significance difference between the appointment employees among 5 colleges.

HYPOTHESIS 7

H_1: There will be a significant difference in expenditure among five colleges

H_0: There will be no significant difference in expenditure among five colleges

From the above table 18 it is clear that F-value was found to be 9.873 which was significant at F crit value 2.468 (2- tailed) with df =4. This F-value was greater than the F crit value thus, the F-value was not significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the expenditure of 5 colleges did differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance with respect of outdoor facilities.

Table 18

ANOVA summary of *expenditure*

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	5.44E+11	4	1.36E+11	9.873414	1.01E-06	2.467494
Within Groups	1.31E+12	95	1.38E+10			
Total	1.85E+12	99				

So, the null hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference of total expenditure among 5 colleges" was rejected at 0.05 level of significance and alternative hypothesis was accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 8

H_1: There will be a significant difference in Indoor facilities among five colleges.

H_0: There will be no significant difference in Indoor facilities among five colleges

Table 19

ANOVA summary of Indoor facilities among five colleges

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	3041.188	4	760.2969	18.40392	3.17E-11	2.467494
Within Groups	3924.609	95	41.31168			
Total	6965.797	99				

From the above table 19 it is clear that F-value was found to be 18.403 which was significant at F crit value 2.468 (2- tailed) with df =4. This F-value was greater than the F crit value thus, the F-value was significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the indoor facilities of five colleges did differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance with respect of indoor facilities. Figure.

So, the null hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference of indoor facilities among 5 colleges" was rejected at 0.05 level of significance and alternative hypothesis accepted. This indicates that there is a significance difference between the indoor facilities among 5 colleges.

HYPOTHESIS 9

H_1: There will be a significant difference in Outdoor facilities among five colleges

H_0: There will be no significant difference in Outdoor facilities among five colleges

Table 20

ANOVA summary of outdoor facilities

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	21990.91	4	5497.728	31.47762	1.1E-16	2.467494
Within Groups	16592.24	95	174.6551			
Total	38583.15	99				

From the above table 20 it is clear that F-value was found to be 31.47 which was significant at F crit value 2.468 (2- tailed) with df =4. This F-value was greater than the F crit value thus, the F-value was significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the outdoor facilities of 5 colleges did differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance with respect of indoor facilities.

So, the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 level of significance and alternative hypothesis accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 10

H_1: There will be a significant difference in the total performance among five colleges based on Inter- Collegiate, Inter- University, state, National and International

H_0: There will be no significant difference in the total performance among five colleges based on Inter- Collegiate, Inter- University, state, National and International

Table 21

ANOVA summary of Overall Performance of colleges at various levels

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	4275165	4	1068791	41.87203	3.39E-20	2.467494
Within Groups	2424892	95	25525.18			
Total	6700057	99				

From the above table 21 it is clear that F-value was found to be 41.87 which was significant at F crit value 2.468 (2- tailed) with df =4. This F-value was greater than the F crit value thus, the F-value was significant at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the total performance of 5 colleges did differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance with respect to different performance i.e. Intercollegiate, Inter University, State, National and Inter-National Level Competition.

So, the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 level of significance and alternative hypothesis accepted.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

In India, physical education has a social obligation of preparing the youth for work and society useful activities. It is now accepted as an integral part of education. The program of physical education is intended not only to achieve physical fitness but also to cater to the development of optimum organic health, emotional stability and social adaptability. It also helps to take proper decisions and develop skills that will enable a child to participate in various activities. Colleges are considered to be the nurseries of Physical Education as it molds the personality of an individual in his/her adolescence. Mangalore University comprising of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu districts has been a frontrunner in sports activities in the nation. It has produced Olympians, International sportspersons and university champions. This is due to the efforts of the colleges of Mangalore University.

Of all the colleges in Mangalore University, some of the colleges have been excellent in producing sportspersons of repute. The investigator therefore selected these colleges based on certain criteria such as student strength, years of establishment, programmes offered and investigated into the factors which have caused them to excel or decline through the years. As a result, five colleges were chosen for the study namely, St. Aloysius college, Mangalore; SDM College, Ujire; St. Philomena college, Puttur; St. Agnes College, Mangalore and MGM College, Udupi.

The data related to human resources, income and expenditure, indoor and outdoor facilities, performance and programmes conducted were collected and analysed for the last twenty years, i.e. 1990 to 2009.

FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are

I. Employment of Human Resources

The study revealed that from 1990 to 1999, St. Aloysius College hired seven staff members, including coaches, in 2000, five staff members, in 2001, seven staff members, in 2002 and 2003, eight staff members, and in 2004 to 2009, seven staff members. SDM College Ujire employed 5,6,7,8,9, and 10 staff between 1990 and 2009. St. Philomena College hired 2, 3,2,3,4,3,3,4 and 5 staff members between 1990 and 2009. St. Agens College hired 5 staffs from 1990 to 1994 and 6 stafffrom 1995 to 2009, whereas MGM College hired 5 staff between 1990 to 2000, 5 staff from 2001 to 2004, and 7 staff from 2005 to 2009

II. Annual Expenditure

The study depicts that the highest average expenditure incurred by SDM College Ujire (Rs. 2,69,744) followed by St. Aloysius College (Rs.1,58374), MGM College (Rs. 95,177), and St. Philomena College (Rs. 80,652) and St. Agnes (Rs. 72,239). From this analysis, it depicts that SDM College has spent the highest amount in comparison with the other 4 colleges

Generation of Income

The study found that the highest average income was generated by SDM College, Ujire (Rs.2, 56,435) followed by St. Aloysius College (Rs. 1,58530), MGM College (Rs. 95,815) and St. Philomena College (Rs. 80,160) and St. Agnes (Rs. 72,249). From this analysis SDM College has collected the highest amount in comparison with the other 4 colleges

III. Infrastructure

A. Indoor Infrastructure

The study shows that the highest average Indoor infrastructure facilities is in St. Aloysius College (37.25 points), followed by SDM College Ujire (28.25 points) St. Agnes College (24.75 points), MGM College (23.75 points) and St. Philomena College (21.50 points).

B. Outdoor Infrastructure

The study examined that the average Outdoor infrastructure facilities is in SDM College Ujire (91 points) followed by St. Aloysius College (74 points), St. Philomena College (82 points), MGM College (67 points) and St. Agnes (47 points)

IV. Performance

Performance of men in individual events

1. The study found that the St. Aloysius College outperformed the other four institutions in Inter-Collegiate competition based on average Performance.
2. SDM College and St. Philomena (15 Points) performed very well based on average Performance at Inter University level followed by St. Aloysius College (13 Points) poor performance by MGM College.
3. SDM College (52 Points) performed well in the State level competition when compared St. Aloysius College (32), St. Philomena College (30 points) and MGM College (23 Points).
4. The study explains that St. Aloysius College (56 Points) performed well in the National level competition when compared to SDM college (25 points), St. Philomena College (14 points) and MGM college (08 points)

Performance of women in individual events

1. The study found that SDM College (105 Points) performed well in the Inter Collegiate competition when compared to St. Aloysius College (35 points), St. Philomena College (27 points), St Agnes college (19 points) and MGM (17 Points).
2. The study explains that SDM College (15 Points) performed well in the Inter University competition when compared St. Agnes college (7 points), St. Aloysius College (04 points), St. Philomena college and MGM (01 point each)
3. The study narrates that SDM College (53 Points) performed well in the State level competition when compared MGM College (5 points). St. Agnes (4 points), St. Aloysius College (3 points) and no performance by St. Philomena College.
4. SDM College (23 Points) performed well in the National level competition when compared to MGM College (3 points). St. Aloysius College (2 points), followed by St. Agnes (1 point) and no performance by St. Philomena College

Performance of men in team events

1. St. Aloysius College (111 Points) performed well in Inter collegiate level competition when compared to SDM College (60), St. Philomena College (46 points) and MGM (19 Points)
2. St. Aloysius College (150 Points) scored highest points in the Inter University level competition when compared to St. Philomena College (57 points) SDM college (32 points) and MGM (1 point)
3. The study depicts that St. Aloysius College (22 points) performed well in the State level competition followed by St. Philomena College (10 points), MGM (02 points) and SDM College (1 point)
4. The study found that St. Aloysius College (04 points) performed well in the National level competition when compared to St. Philomena College (02) MGM (01 point) and no performance by SDM College.

Performance of women in team events

1. The study examined that SDM College (69 points) performed well in the Intercollegiate level competition when compared to St. Agnes (55 Points) St. Aloysius College (28 points), MGM College (10 points). Followed by St. Philomena College (7 points).
2. The study shows that SDM College (57 Points) performed well in the Interuniversity competition when compared toSt. Agnes College (50 points). St. Aloysius College (10 points), followed by St. Philomena Agnes (8 Point) and MGM College (6 points)
3. The study shown that St. Agnes College outperformed (55 points) in State level Competition followed by SDM College (22 points), MGM College (3 points). St Philomena College (2 points) and St Aloysius College (1 point)
4. The study found that SDM College (08 Points) followed by St. Agnes and MGM College (2 Points each) St. Aloysius College and St. Philomena College (1 points each) in National level competition.
5. The study found that SDM College secured good score in international competition followed by MGM College, St. Agnes College, St. Philomena College and St. Aloysius College.
6. The study found that St. Aloysius College have shown remarkable performance (482 points) in men section followed by St Philomena College (336 points), SDM College (242 points) and MGM College (59 points).
7. The study explains that SDM College (351 points), have shown remarkable performance in women section, followed by St. Agnes College (193 Points), St. Aloysius College (.83), St. Philomena college and MGM College (47 points)

Overall Performance in Men and Women section

The Study indicates that St. Aloysius College has shown remarkable performance (533 points), followed by St. Philomena College (342 points), SDM College (261 points) and MGM College (87 points) in overall performance in the men section.

The trendline indicates the consistency of St. Aloysius college, while SDM college is consistently showing an upward trend and St. Philomena college's performance dips downward after a sharp uptrend in the middle. MGM college consistently performs at a lower level.

In the women section, SDM College Ujire secures the highest performance points (353 points), followed by St. Agnes College (193 points), St. Aloysius college (84 points) and St. Philomena College, Puttur (47 points).

The trendline of performance of the five colleges through the twenty years of study indicates that except for SDM college, Ujire, all the other colleges show consistent performances indicating there is no significant changes in women sports performance through the years. SDM College on the other hand takes an upturn from 2000 onwards with another sharp higher performance in 2005, overall showing rising curve on an average.

V. Programmes Conducted

Based on the study the highest average programme is conducted by St. Aloysius College (7) followed by SDM College (4), St. Philomena College (3), St. Agnes college and MGM College (1) each.

Correlation between different variables

St. Aloysius College, Mangalore

The Study indicates that in St. Aloysius College, Expenditure, Performance, Employees, Expenditure and Indoor facilities are positively correlated whereas outdoor facilities are negatively correlated with performance expenditure and indoor facilities. This indicates that outdoor facilities are not developed to the extent of increase in other variables. Another thing to be noted is that outdoor facilities are actually reduced during the course of these twenty years.

SDM College, Ujire

In the case of SDM College, Ujire all the variables are highly positively correlated. This indicates that SDM College Ujire has been consistently improving all the factors. Expenditure has been increased which has resulted in an increase in all other factors, therefore we can assume that this expenditure has been incurred on facilities, appointing employees and this has shown its positive influence on performance.

St Philomena College, Puttur

There is a mixed relationship of all the factors in the case of St. Philomena College. There is positive correlation between expenditure, outdoor facilities and employees while indoor facilities and performance does not correlate with expenditure and indoor facilities. This could indicate that development of indoor facilities is neglected and performance mainly depends on outdoor facilities.

St. Agnes College, Mangalore

There is a positive correlation among all the factors in St. Agnes College. There is highly significant correlation between expenditure, employees and indoor facilities. As noticed in the findings of individual colleges, though there is correlation, the amount of expenditure is meagre relating to insufficient facilities.

MGM College, Udupi

In MGM College, Udupi also there is positive correlation between expenditure, employees and indoor facilities and they negatively correlate with outdoor facilities and performance. This may indicate that expenditure is incurred to develop indoor facilities and employee maintenance, but the outdoor facilities and performance do no extend to the required levels. This is indicated in the performance and outdoor facilities which have stagnated in the latter years of the study.

Comparative differences in each variable

Human Resource Employment

There is a significant difference in Human Resource employed in the colleges. St. Philomena has significantly lowest human resource points while St. Aloysius college and SDM college are the highest in human resource score and they are significantly greater than the others. St. Agnes college and MGM college are in the middle and they are equal and significantly different from other three colleges.

Sports Expenditure

SDM College shows the highest expenditure for sports and is significantly higher when compared to rest of the colleges. St. Aloysius is placed second and is also significantly higher than the remaining three colleges. The rest of the three colleges i.e. St. Philomena college, St. Agnes college and MGM college spend about the same and are not significantly different from each other.

Indoor facilities

St. Aloysius College is significantly better in indoor facilities than all the other colleges, while St. Philomena college shows the least indoor facilities. MGM college, St. Agnes college are nearly the same, while SDM colleges stands second in the indoor facilities score.

Outdoor facilities

The post hoc test shows that SDM College and St. Philomena college have the htghest outdoor facilities and are significantly better than other colleges. ST. Aloysius stands in the middle, though it is not significantly different from MGM college and St. Philomena college. St. Agnes college comes last in the list of colleges for outdoor facility score.

Overall performance

SDM college and St. Aloysius college show excellent performances in women and men section respectively and when combined occupy the top two places in the performance score, they both differ significantly from other

colleges. St. Philomena college stands third and differs is significantly better than St. Agnes college and MGM college, which occupy the bottom two spots.

CONCLUSION

Physical education and sport is the fundamental right of each and every one of us. Experience in physical education and sport epitomizes the ideal qualities of head and heart that every individual wish to possess. It is the duty of the society represented by the educational institutions to offer every opportunity to an individual to develop to his fullest potential. Most types of sports activities contribute substantially to the objectives of education, including good health and good health practices. Desirable trains of character are developed through sports, such as sportsmanship, discipline, observance of the rules of the game self-control and a spirit of fair play. Well intentioned administrators, assistant by tremendous increase in the number and size of physical education program, forced physical educators to adopt the sports program. From this point, formulation of a philosophy was merely a practice in justifying the existence of programs already sanctioned by higher authority.

The present study revealed that out of 5 colleges 2 colleges i.e. St. Aloysius college and SDM college were outstanding and scored better than the rest in almost all the parameters. The findings prove that good infrastructural facilities, sufficient supporting staff and conduct of programmes contributes significantly in improving sports performance. While St. Philomena college has been maintaining its infrastructure and thereby its performance, St. Agnes college and MGM college are showing decline in their performances due to the lack of human resources, infrastructure and sports spending.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study the researcher has proposed the following recommendations:

1. Finance goes a long way in catering to many factors which contribute to sports performance. Therefore, keeping finance as the main variable studies dedicated to financial management in selected institutions of repute can be conducted.
2. Expenses indulged for sports activities does not necessarily result in tangible benefits to its users. Thus Cost-benefit analysis of sports programmes aiming at exploring the qualitative benefits to students could be conducted.
3. Similar to this study, a longitudinal study of universities can be conducted and comparisons made and analysed.
4. Investigation into managerial aspects of sports tournaments and comparisons between different tournaments could be made.
5. Investigation into managerial aspects of sports tournaments and comparisons between different tournaments could be made.

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